DUDLEY'S WORK

AS COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

His Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior The Disbursements to the Maimed Heroes, the Widows, and the Orphaus— Good Recommendations.

The annual report of the Pension Bureau has been submitted by Commissioner Dudley to the Secretary of the Interior. Recapitulating the the Secretary of the Interior. Recapitulating the operations of the last fiscal year, it shows that on the 30th of June, 1881, there were 265,530 penaloners, classified as follows: Army invalids, 183,025; army widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, 75,683; navy invalids, 2,187; navy widows, de., 2,008; survivors of the war of 1812, 8,898; widows of the war of 1812, 20,029—28,760 pensioners were added to the roll during the year, and the names of 10,712 were dropped; leaving a net increase of 18,028. At the class of 18,028. of 18,028. At the close of the year the annual pension averaged \$107, and the aggregate annual value of all pensions was \$28,760,967.

THE ANNUAL DEBURSEMENTS of the office, however, largely exceed this sum. For instance, the total amount paid for pensions during the year (exclusive of certain arrears in during the year (exclusive of certain arrears in claims allowed prior to January 25, 1879), was \$49,-225,147, the difference being accounted for by arrears of pensions, or "sectued pensions," covering periods duting back to the discharge in each ease of a soldier still living, and to the soldiers, deaths in the claims of widows or minor children. The amount paid out during the year as "first payments" to new pensions was \$25,625,177. Referring to the fact that the bureau, during the period which the report covers, was under control of

HIS PREDECESSOR, MR. BENTLEY, Commissioner Dudley says: "Great credit is due to him for the industry, ability, and watchful in-legrity with which the business of the office has been conducted under his means of the office has been conducted under his management. The in-crease of work accomplished and the results reached during the past year call for the warmest reached during the past year can not the warmers commendations." He is of the opinion, however, that the clerical force of the Pension Bureau can be "arranged upon a much more business-like basis" if Congress well vote its appropriation in a lump sum instead of limiting the number of clerks of each class to be employed, and he makes recommendation accordingly. dation accordingly.

HE ALSO RECONMENDS an increase in the salary of pension agents; ad-vises sundry amendments of the laws governing pension payments to minor children of widows remarried, to the inmates of soldiers Domes and to Indians, and reviews Commissioner Bentley's recommendation for a repeal of the law which provides that no increase of pension shall commence at an earlier date than date of the medical examination. "In an office four to six years behind hand with its work, as this is, it is manifest injustice to make an increase de-pend upon such an uncertain date as a medi-cal examination that may not be ordered for six hs or a year after the filing of the application and my predecessor's recommendations on this subject should be heeded." Commissioner Dudley next argues, at considerable length, that the act of June 20, 1878, regulating the fees of at-torneys in pension cases, has proved disadvantageous both to cinimans that he earnestly recommends that us both to claimants and to their agents, and

THE LAWS IN PORCE THE LAWS IN FORCE

prior to that date (which secured to the attorney his see only in case of the claim's allowance) be remacted, with such additional provisions as may be considered best fitted to "protect the Department and pension claimants from ignorant and useless agents, and to protect and assist well informed useful ones." In conclusion, Commissioner Buller and assistant of the protect and assist well informed useful ones." In conclusion, Commissioner Buller and assistant or protect and assist well informed useful ones." Dudley calls attention to a novel matter, which he deems "essential to the well-being and safety of pensioners and claimants for pensions." He says:

"IT OFTEN HAPPENS THAT "IT OFTEN HAPPENS THAT
irresponsible persons falsely or maliciously swear
that the pension or claim to pension of soldiers or
their widows or dependents has been obtained, or
is sought to be obtained by fraud. There seems to
be no law by which such persons can be proseguted, as can those who swear falsely in favor of
fraedulent claims. This appears to be a manifest
defect in existing law, and I hope to see an enactment by which those swearing falsely against a
meritorious claimant's right to a pension, "shall
be subject to indictment and prosecution in the be subject to indictment and prosecution in the Federal courts in the same manner as those swear-ing falsely in support of a fraudulent claim."

Politics in Germany.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—All political parties are actively pushing the claims of their respective candidate in those districts where second ballots are necessary. A majority of the second elections Stoecker has recommended the anti-Semitics to abstain from voting, but it is a known fact that they intend, both here and in Berlin, to support the Socialists. The Germania (ultramontane) advises the Catholics to vote as far as possible for the conservatives. The ministerial journals express themselves very bitterly on the result of the recent elections. The Zeitung says that the continued success of he Progressists and Secessionists means "Fini

Bradford, Pa., Nov. 3.—A fire here this morning destroyed the round-house of the Olean, Bradford and Warren Rallroad. Four loco-

At Olean this morning a fire destroyed the American House, owned by Mrs. Burke, and five small buildings. Four of the latter belonged to L. P. Connell and the other to Frederick Daubl. Loss on the American House, \$5,000; insured, \$3,500; on ther buildings, \$3,500, partially insured. Ge Brooks and wife, in jumping from one of the buildings, each had a leg broken. It is thought Mrs. Brooks received fatal internal injuries.

Criminal Libel. BOSTON, Nov. 3 .- Henry McAllister and Isaac W. Taylor were arrested here this afternoon on a charge of criminal libel. The joint warrant on which the arrests were made was issued on the complaint of ex-Collector William A. Simmons, a present manager of the Boston Evening Star, and was based on alleged libelous articles recently printed in the Boston Sunday Mail, of which the arrested parties are the alleged publishers or pro-prietors. Each of the defendants furnished \$1,000 prictors. Each of the defendance in the Municipal Court to ball for his appearance in the Municipal Court to

Anglo-French Commercial Treaty. LONDON, Nov. 3.-The Paris correspon dent of the Times discussing the Anglo-French commercial treaty, says; Neither on the on the English nor the French side has a real spirit f consiliation been shown. Both sides have been trying to strike each other in the dark. It is mania treaty is further than ever from being

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 .- A verdict of murder in the second degree was returned by the jury this afternoon in the case of Theodore J. M. Gurke, charged with the murder of James Neads in 1865. He had previously been convicted of murder in the first degree and was granted a now trial.

Johnstown, Pa., Nov. 3.—The Somerset and Cambria brapeh of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Somerset and Johnstown, Pa., thirty-rix miles, connecting the Maryland and West Virginia coal-fields and ore mines with the coal and iron centres of Pennsylvania, was form

An Injunction Against Sammy, New York, Nov. 3.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Blatchford made permanent the temporary injunction restraining Samuel J. Tilden from disposing of his stock in the New York Iron Mine.

Bussian Political Prisoner Petersburg, Nov. 3.-It is stated

that the five political prisoners tried here last week were sentenced to various terms of deportation, ranging from ten to fourteen years. Their offense

ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 3.—The senate to-day concurred in the house amendment to the bond bill, and the bill will now go to the Governor

Will Be Hanged. ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 3.-Tom Betts will be hanged at Jonesborough for the murder of Judge Moore, the Governor having declined to in-

IRISH TROUBLES. What is Going On in the Unhappy Gree

LONDON, Nov. 3 .- Branches of the La-LONDON, NOV. 3.—Branches of the Landies' Land League throughout the provinces complain loudly that their meetings should be dispersed while the central League in Dublin is permitted to meet unmolested. Miss Parnell, wishing to test the legality of the proceedings of the Ladies' League, publicly announced in the newspapers of Weduesday that a meeting of the League would be held that day. No attempt was made to interfere with the meeting, although detectives watched those who entered the League rooms. A dispatch the murder.

Mr. Sexton's condition is still considered exceedingly critical. As soon as he is able to bear removal he will go to a more genial climate. Even then he cannot resume his ordinary literary vo-cations for some months. The Evening Mail says:
"Lord O'Hagan, before retiring from the Lord Chancellorship, intends largely to increase the magistracy. There will be many Catholics among

the new magistrates."
DUBLIN, Nov. 3.—Several hundred fresh cases for the adjustment of rents were notified to the Land Court to-day. The business before the court

THE BURSTED BANK.

Latest from Newark-The New Receiver Sworn In.

NEWARK, Nov. 3 .- Frederick Frelinghuysen qualified as receiver of the Mechanic's Bank to-day, his father, ex-Senator Frelinghuy-sen, being his bondsman for \$80,000. An injunc-tion was served on President Halsey to-day from the Corn Exchange Bank, New York, restraining him from collecting securities forwarded to the bank for collection.

New York, Nov. 3.—The officers of the Mechanica' National Bank, of this city, state that they have in their possession notes amounting to \$441,491.65 belonging to the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, and they have a claim for nearly

New York, Nov. 3.-The directors of the Mechanica' Bank of Newark have obtained in King's County an attachment against \$100,000 in the hands of W. Dietz, aboe manufacturer. The money is said to have been loaned him by Christopher and James Nugent, of Newark, who are now under arrest with Cashier Baldwin. Ngwark, N. J., Nov. 2.—The creditors of Dennis

sborne, wholesale grocer, who failed in conse-quence of the failure of the Mechanics' National sank, agreed to-day to take 33 per cent, in settlement in six, twelve, and eighteen months.

The Miners of Marysville. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3,-The strained lations between the citizens of Marysville and the surrounding agricultural country and the hydraulic miners in the foot-hills above, owing to the injury of the valley property by mining debris is now aggravated by an order of Judge Mahew of the Supreme Court at Marysville, enjoining all miners from further operations and command-ing the sheriff of Nevada County to shut the mines down and turu off the water. Theoffices of the miners' union say that the miners will pay no attention to the order. A Nevada city dispatch is to the same effect, and also states that the sheriff has not yet decided to obey the order of the court, pending receipt of legal advice.

Fears of an Alliance. St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—The Slavophil section of the press expresses great apprehension at the prospect of an alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy. It considers that such a coalition will destroy the peace of Europe, as it must necessarily excite the aggressive instincts of the respective governments. In spite of the declarilon of the peaceful, defensive character of the triple alliance, it must be a menace at the starting-point of a pol-icy of aggression and a precursor of war.

French Papers Satisfied.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says: "The French papers express covert satisfaction with the results in Alsace-Lorraine at the recent elections for the German Reichstag. In the late Reichstag the Autonomists, or moderate party, held several seats. They have now all been won by Protestors. Schelestadt is now all been won by Protestors. Schelest the only constituency where the contest is at all close. Elsewhere the official candidates are in

Jewett and Vanderbilt. Columbus, O., Nov. 3.-A supersedea bond to stay the execution of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in the case of Jewett et al., vs. the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Day-ton Railroad companies, and J.H. Devereaux et al. was filed in the Supreme Court this morning. This will bring the Jewett vs. Vanderbilt litigation to a

West Virginia Redmen.

WHEELING, W. VA., Nov. 3.—Two of the band of "Redmen," who were convicted in the Circuit Court of Barbour County, at Phillippi, W. Va., a few days ago, and sentenced to one years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$50 each, were taken from the county jail yesterday morning about one o'clock, by twelve or fifteen comrades who forced the jailor by putting pistols at his head to open the door and release their two companions.

Political Changes in Eugland. London, Nov. 4.-Right Hon. Hugh Law, Attorney-General for Ireland, has been ap-pointed to succeed Lord O'Hagan as Lord Chan-cellor of Ireland. Mr. William Johnson, member of Parliament for Mallow and Solicitor-General for Ireland, will succeed Mr. Law as Attorney against Johnson, whose appointment to the Atorney-Generalship necessitates a fresh election.

The Pope Speaks Violently. LONDON, Nov. 4.—A dispatch to the Standard from Rome says: "At a secret consistory on Monday the Pope spoke with unwonted violence. He strongly blamed the Emperor Francis Joseph for receiving King Humbert. He said something must be done to shake off the yoke from the church. Cardinal Borromeo is better. Cardinal Pane Beanco is very ill."

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3 .- A special to the Democrat from Baton Rouge says: "The State use commission met here to-day and decided that the new capitol will not be ready for occupa pation by the first Monday in December. Gov ernor McEnery has in consequence determined to call an extra session of the Legislature to meet in New Orleans at that date."

He Did Not See Blamarck. LONDON, Nov. 3 .- The Paris correspond-

ent of the Times says: ', At an interview between the Prince of Wales, Sir Charles Dilke, and M. Gambetta the Prince of Wales asked M. Gambetta whether he had seen Prince Blamarck. M. Gamed of betta affirmed not only that he had not seen him but that his recent visit to Germany was his third visit there incognito,"

Nihiliatic Threats. LONDON, Nov. 3 .- A dispatch to the Post from Berlin says the Nihilists have issued threats that they will prevent the Czar's coronation unless he grants specified concessions.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

-There was a slight flurry of snow in Detroit, Mich., yesterday, and a heavier fall at Grand Rapids. -Carter & Solomon, carpet dealers of Atlanta, Ga., failed yesterday. Liabilities, \$25,000; assets, \$15,000. John Keeley has been appointed receiver.

The strike of the Schomacker plano-makers in Philadelphia ended yesterday morning by a compro-mise, the manager agreeing to grant the liper cent, advance to all the work men except those with whom a special contract had been made.

-A report that cutting of rates is in progress by the Pennsylvania and Beundbrook railroads between Philadelphia and New York, and also between Philadelphia about, and Providence, is denied at the fiftie of the Pennsylvania Company.

-Mayor Edward S. Beiber, of Philipphing, N. J.,

—Mayor Edward S. Belber, of Phillipsburg, N. J., who was discovered at Twelifth and Fibert streets. Philadelphia, Wednesday morning, suffering from palpitation of the heart, and removed to the Homoopathic Hospital, died in that institution yesterday.

—A saliboat cappized off Adama Point, Fresque Isle, Lake Huron, on September 20. Four persons were drowned. It is now alleged that a party of hunters found the bodies of these unfortunates in the woods, near the shore, entirely stripped. One man is said to have had \$600 on his person when he started on the voyage.

THE WHITE HOUSE

TO BE ENTIRELY REFURNISHED.

Furniture Worthy of the Executive Manufon Alread; Selected-Description of the New Carpets and Uphoistery-The East Room, Red, Green, and Blue Rooms.

The overhauling of the White House is about completed, and it is now in a better condi-tion than it has been for years. It is the inication from Loughrie, County Galway, says: A tenant farmer named Dougherty was shot dead while entering his house at Careygan, near this place, last evening. It is believed he was killed because he had paid his rent. He had been "Boycotted" for some time. Two persons have been arrested for the mountering the present the manufacture of the mountering the rather limited in character, as there is a strong probability of Congress taking some action in regard to the erection of a new manufacture. some action in regard to the erection of a new mansion for the use of the President. On this ac-count it was considered best not to incur any more expense in fitting up the house than was absolutely necessary. The new furni-ture and carpets that have been purchased were selected by Mrs. Garfield on the occasion of were selected by Mrs. Garfield on the occasion of her visit to New York a few weeks before the late President was shot. It was then the intention to have the White House overhauled and refurnished during the summer, when the family would be out at the cottage at the Soldiers' Home. These plans, however, were given up. On Wednesday evening last President Arthur, in company with Colonel Rockwell, made

A VISIT TO THE WHITE HOUSE and was shown through the rooms. He was then told of the proposed plans for improving and refurnishing the house, and they received his approval. In consequence, steps will at once be

proval. In consequence, steps will at once be taken to put the plans into execution, and the new articles of furniture have been ordered from New articles of furniture have been ordered from New York. It is expected that excrything will be completed and the house ready for the President's occupancy by the middle of the present month, although it may be delayed until the latter part of the month. The house will then look as bright and neat as a new pin, and the shabby, dilapidated appearance which has been made the subject of so much unforcemble comment will give way to an elegant favorable comment will give way to an elegant and handsomely-furnished house worthy of the residence of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. THE EAST ROOM

will have an entire new set of furniture richly up holstered in old gold. The wood work will be o modern and elegant designs. Some pieces will not be upholstered, but will consist of carved designs in the native wood. The lambrequins and cur-tains will harmonize in color with the uphoistery of the furniture. The old carpet will be relaid.
It is not worn very much, and the only objection
to it is the old-fashionen pattern. It will be freshened up, and will not look out of place smid the
modern and elegant surroundings.
THE GREEN PAILOR

is to be entirely reflited and refurnished. The walls will be covered with one of the handsome designs of wall-paper which are now so fashionable. The ceilings will be refresceed. In the fur-niture the color which gives the room its name will be preserved, but in place of the dull, heavy green the beautiful shade known as Nile green will prevail. The furniture will be of the latest design upholstered in raw silk, and a handsome carpet and window curtains will replace the rusty articles that have so long done service in that room. The grand plane which was so much in the way will be removed to one of the rooms up-

be to freshen up the carpets and furniture and re-gild the ceiling where necessary. No new articles of furniture will be placed in this room, as the present furniture is in a very good condition. The present furniture is in a very good condition. The private and state dining-rooms will remain unchanged. In the corridor outside of these rooms a new carpet of a bright red color will replace the old one. This was done at the suggestion of the President. In the private rooms apstairs there will be no new furniture or carpets. The old furniture will be upholstered anew where necessary, and the carpets cleaned and brightened up. When the new furniture and carpets are placed in position the rooms will present a very handsome appearance.

Millions of Them In the Trensury-The

Glifillan had said that there were confederate bonds in the Treasury representing many millions of dollars, and that they were being counted with view to selling them. Mr. Giffillan says em-hatically that he nover said anything of the kind. Assistant Secretary Upton, speaking on the subject this evening, said that during Secre-tary Boutwell's administration the Govern-ment paid \$50,000 for a great mass of confederate archives, and that among them there were many bonds which are now stored away in the room devoted to captured and abandoned property. He did not think that any one con-nected with the Government had a right to sell them without the authorization of Congress. His impression was that the bonds were unsigned, al-impression was that the bonds were unsigned, al-though he was not positive, not having seen any of them in years. No examination have been made of the bonds, papers, &c., stored away in the room referred to, and Secretary Upton says he has room referred to, and secretary typics says he has no means of judging whether there are few or many of the coupon bands of 1865 among the ac-cumulation. He thought there might be con-federate bands of different kinds on hand repreenting a million of dollars.

London, Nov. 3.—The St. James Gazette in its

financial article this evening comments on the bol-lowness of the claim of the holders of confederate conds and the futility of endeavoring to exercise a pressure on the Southern States by means which have been resorted to with indifferent success in the cases of sovereign States, such as Turkey and

London, Nov. 3.—The Times, in its financial article to-day, says: "The purchases of confederate bonds are believed to be entirely due to the action of a clique, who are prepared to run up the price of any rubbish if they think there is the faintest chance of alluring the public into joining the venture. The attitude taken by the United States Government ought to give such persons cause for reflection. The American Government's right to alleged property in Europe is apparently undedia-ble. The confederacy nover having been recognized as a sovereign state, and the property it claimed to hold being realy that of the United States, there would seem to be no question of title which the bondholders can put forward. A claim which the United States Government opposes in such de-termined fashion can hardly be worth very much." The Daily News says it knows of no amount of oney in the Bank of England, or elsewhere, in anyway available fof these mischievous claims. The Confederacy doubtless had other liabilities which probably long ago absorbed the moneys originally lying here. It is greatly to be hoped that no more agitation will be suffered on the sub-

The Standard reproduces a report that counsel holders to the sum in the Bank of England.

Mr. John G. Whittier wrote to the recent Woman's Suffrage National Convention in Louisville, Ky.; "I any con-iderable number of the intelligent women of Kentucky show themselves caruest advocates of impartial suffrage there can be no
doubt that the best men of the State will accode to
their wishes. The complete success of the cause
is only a question of time. Every intelligent observer sees this, and there are many indications,
that its advocates will not have long to wait."

Mr. Wendell Phillips wrote: "My whole heart is in
the cause. It seems to me the next great move in
nocial and civil progress and civilization. The great
to it. The problem here to deal with is the vice of
great cities, and perhaps the possibility of preserving
or progressing the possibility of preserving
great cities, and perhaps the possibility of preserving Mr. John G. Whittier wrote to the re great cities, and perhaps the possibility of preserving republican institutions is wrapped in it. Its success goes further to complete our civilization than any

goes further to complete our civilization than any other reform."
Governor John D. Long of Massachusetts, wrote: "I cannot accept it [the invitation], but I send you what is an old story now, the expression of my conviction that discrimination against women in the matter of suffrage is the denial of a right, and that that right once granted, all expediences will, as usual take good care of themselves."

What Chill Wants to Do.

London, Nov. 1.—Advices from Buenos Ayres of
the significant state that the government of Chill ha
sent a special mission to Peru to constitute a treaty of
peace or to provide for the complete military occu-

London, Nov. 4.—The Standard's Vienna dispater reports that floods have have caused enormous dan-age in various parts of Austria and Servia.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCES. ition to Old-Time Notions About the

Day Here and Elsewhere, The growing laxness in the observance

The growing laxness in the observance of Sunday has been the subject of considerable discussion in this country during recent years. The complaint has been loud and frequent that the American people are gradually adopting European ideas in regard to the day, and its descration has become so common that it no longer attracts the attention that it once did. The Puritan Supday is a thing of the past, so it is maintained, and the doctrine that the Sabbath is made for man and not man for the Sabbath is practically for man and not man for the Sabbath is practically or man ann orberan for the should be presented. The stranger in any of the large cities on Sunday is apt to be convinced from personal observation that such is the case. The demand, however, for doing away with some of the customs which have sprung from THE OLD-TIME NOTIONS

of the sanctity of the day has met with a steady and persistent opposition, so that theoretically the observance of the day remains unchanged. Yet practically there has been a wide departure from the old-time usages. Sunday excursions by rall and water are now regarded as much a necessity as on other days, while the open stores and the open side-doors of saloons are very ordinary things in all cities. Still in most pisces there is an air of quiet and rest prevailing during

about all that could be desired. The streets are quiet and orderly and all business is suspended. The stranger with strict Sabbatic notions will find less to offend him in spending a Sabbath here than in any other place of its size in the country. It is in any other place of its size in the country. It is rare to find a store open. A large number of stores are kept by those who do not believe in the sa-credness of the day, yet they all close their stores, and it is fair to presume that they do so because they would have no custom if they kept them open. All the drug stores are open as on other days, and the proprietors make no discrimination in the character of their sales from those on week

THEY SELL SODA WATER AND CIGARS, and perhaps that constitutes the bulk of their Sunday sales. Many proprietors of drug stores would be glad to restrict their sales to articles that are of roal necessity, but they find that their customers are offended if they refuse to furnish them with soda and cigars, as well as drugs, and they threaten to go elsewhere. Next to the drug stores the cigar stores are as a rule they remain open. Some for-cream sa-loons are kept open, but they are very few. The drinking saloons are compelled by law to be closed, but it is a rare thing when the thirsty can-

SIDE DOOR AND AN OPEN BAR INSIDE. That they are well patronized even the casual bserver would soon be convinced. Perhaps more ntoxicated individuals are seen on the streets on Sunday nights than any time during the week. The closed stores, the cessation of all business, and deserted streets are the features of Sunday in stairs.

THE RED PARLOR
is also to be entirely refitted with furniture and a carpet in a bright and handsome shade of red. The carpet is a handsome velvet one, and this room will be one of the most attractive in the house. The only change in the Blue Parlor will be to freshen up the carpets and furniture and refilled with worshipers on Sunday could be counted on one hand. By a liberal estimate not more than one-fifth of the population find their way to the one hundred and fifty-odd churches in this District. The Government employee, who is compelled to get up at half-past seven six mern-ings in the week, on Sunday morning concludes

ings in the week, on Sunday morning concludes
TO HAVE HIS ELEP OUT.

He or she rises late and spends the rest of the
morning in reading the papers and indulging in
the luxury of lounging about home. How the remander of the day is passed, the loaded street
curs on all the city lines; the promanades in the
parks and streets; the number of carriages,
hired and private, that may be seen whirling
over the roads leading out of the city, are
sufficient to tell the story. Then
the lampblack was of a perfect quality. Eureka! The record of the search after a
material which would make a satisfactory carlong failure with a splendid ending. Edison's
courage never flagged. He "ought," he
felt, to succeed, and on he went. One
perceives that he has the same faith in the realizahired and private, that may be seen whirling
over the roads leading out of the city, are
sufficient to tell the story. Then the
recling forms that are seen on the streets
late in the day is another indication of how some
spend the day. Yet with all their Sabbath desecration, as it no doubt is, the peace and quiet of
the city remains undisturbed, and to all outward
after moterials for a good carbon horse-shoe. appearance the community is almost devout in Above the account of each experiment its observance as any New England town under there are attached to the page small the Puritan regime. The wonder is that things bits of the materials which were tried—various are not much worse than they are. Because here there is less individual restraint and more indi-vidual freedom than in any other portion of the country. Public opinion is not so exacting and the season when the sap rises and when it do the private life is not so closely scrutinized.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina, is registere at the Ebbitt House.

The library of the War Department will be closed om the 8th to the 23d of November. PRESIDENT ARTHUR stood squarely up for the ex-soldier in appointing Frank Hatton to office.

THE Government receipts yesterday were: From internal revenue, \$584,557.21; customs, \$427,842.56. Hon. J. C. Burnows, M. C., of Michigan, has THE Treasury Department purchased 400,000 ounces of fine sliver yesterday for delivery at the Philadel phia, New Orleans, and San Francisco mints.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, takes the tump this week in Wisconsin. You will notice in-reased Republican majorities wherever he goes. Mr. D. S. BURBANK, fourth-class clerk, has been promoted chief of the Registering Division of the sixth Auditor's office, vice Joseph B. Will, deceased. PRESIDENT ARTHUR yesterday appointed Na-thaniel A. Adams, of Manhattan, Kans., possion agent at St. Louis, Mo., vice Rufus Campion, whose term

has expired. A PRESIDENTIAL order was issued yesterday directing that the Pension agency now located at St. Louis, Mo., he removed on the lat of January next to Topeka, Kans.

Arthoclose of business yesterday there had bee 8,388,300 in United States bonds received at the Trea arry Department for redemption under the one hun fred and fifth call. EDGAR ISBELL and N. A. Upton have been ap

pointed internal revenue storekeepers for the first and fifth districts of Hilmois respectively, and M. V. B. Benson gauger for the district of Colorado. THE State Department has had no correspondence and does not contemplate having any with the English government in reference to the reported bal

ning in the English banks to the credit of the MR. J. K. McCannon has taken charge of the office of Auditor of Railroad Accounts, under the recent designation of the President. He will, however, still remain as the assistant attorney general for

the Interior Department.

An ex-Congressman, after a visit to the President on Tuesday, said: "Arthur is the pialoest, most mater-of-fact man who has yet filled the presidential hair. He never puts on airs, and he receives every

chair, He never puts on the state of position."

THE appointment of Mr. McCammon as auditor of railroad accounts it appears is only temporary, and after ten days another appointment will have to be made out. Judge McCammon has not yet resigned his commission as Assistant Attorney-General for the

Interior Department.

True first change that President Arthur has made in the personnet of the White House is in the removal of Mr. Smith, one of the doorkeepers. The salary of Mr. Smith will hereafter be enjoyed by a private messenger namest Powell, who was with President Arthur in the custom-house at New York.

"True Health of Washington!" exclaimed old Mrs. Pinaphor, reading the big head-line in the newspaper.

"Why, I thought Washington was dead! Welk," she added, wipting her specialces with the corner of her neckerchief, "I hope they won't let Dr. Bilss get at him with his destructive balance."—Norristown

interior directing that after two p. m. the Pension office shall be closed for the reception of visitors.

The la found necessary to expedite pension claims. It is probable, too, that an order of the same tenor will soon follow, applicable to all the bureaus of the Interior Department.

THE Hon, George Sage, who married a daughter of

THE HOB. George Sage, who married a daughter of the Hob. Thomas Corwin, has recently caused a handsome monument to be erected at the grave of Mr. Corwin, near Lebanon, Ohio. Mr. Corwin died in 1865. Two members of his family are still living, both daughters, one married and one single, who still occupy the old Corwin mandon at Lebanon.

THE President left Washington yesterday on the limited express train on the Baitimore and Potomae Baitrond for New York. He was accompanied by Secretary Hunt, Mrs. Hunt, Mr. Jamison, of the railway mail service, and others. The private car of President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Ealiroad, having been tendered for the use of the President, was accepted and occupied by the party.

EDISON'S DAY-BOOKS.

THE PRESIDENT WARNED.

Designs of the Enthetics on the Chief

We feel it our duty to warn President

Arthur against the asthetics. They evidently have designs upon him, and expect to make use of him in getting up a boom. There is too much being said about the cut of his clothes and the

LET GENERAL ABTRUE BEWARE.

Magistrate of the Nation

WORK OF THE GREAT ELECTRICIAN.

His Methods, Probity, Patience, and Thorough ness-How Re Manages Things at Menlo Park-His Extraordinary Search After a Satisfactory Carbon.

being said about the cut of his clothes and the style of his carriage, about his social graces and familiarity with good society, his manner of bowing and smiling, his well-knit and flexible limbs, and his "massive shoulders that ladies so like to look upon." Such remarks bode mischlef. The Greeks bearing gifts are at their insidious and alarming work. Our President is being tempted to separate himself from the average mass and set up for an Aristarchus, with a lily in his hand. "He would never be taken for Dr. Moses, with Mr. Lowry, showed me a series of folio day-books of the great electrician, extending over five years. They contain the daily records of "notions" which suggested themselves to him within that time, and which he directed his machinists and other assistants to carry out for him; of sketches of machines drawn by him in pen and ink; of saccinet entries of experiments made; of jottings of ideas which flashed into his brain and were, at some future time, to be followed up; of short accounts of fallures; a lily in his hand. "He would never be taken for a provincial," it is declared. "He bears the stamp of a polite capital." "He will carry into the White House a degree of personal cultivation which our Presidents have long lacked." And so on, and so on, of expressions of certain hopes that the difficulties he had to grapple with would be sur-mounted. Each page of the day-book is dated, and the date attested by three witnesses, who also The sorgerers are apreading a net for him. He cannot belp being handsome, of course; it is not his fault that his limbs are artistic and his shoulwrite their initials at the foot of any paragraph of importance and across the sketches of machines. The object of this is to provide evidence in ders finely massive; and he is hardly to be blamed for preserving the faculty of smiling graciously. But he must look to it that the peothe day and the cessation of the usual bustle of business. People rest even if they don't observe the day according to the orthodox standards, and the resistance to any public sanction for doing away with the legal restrictions to conducting business and worldly matters on that day is an evidence that the American people still cherish creation from the workman-like probity, and the respect Washington is, perhaps, an exceptionable city. Here the outward observance is about all that could be desired. The streets are deliver up secreet that he wants to get out of her. deliver up secrets that he wants to get out of her.

A favorite expression of his is: "We must go on trying; Nature is much poorer than I take her to be if she cannot afford a solution for this difficulty."

The phraseology of Edison, to judge from his day-book records, is synthetic, strongly decriptive and context. He has a context the strongly decriptive and the snobs nor let the idealists persuade him to be quaint. He has queer terms which are current lin-guial coin at Menlo Park, but which would convey no scientific idea to a lecturer at the Royal Institution. A "bug" is a difficulty which appears insurmountable to the staff. To the master it is "an ugly insect that lives on the lazy and can and must be killed." This American genius bas expurgated the word "impossible" from his vocabulary. I required the explana-tion given me by Dr. Moses and Mr. Lowry ought to appear on Pennsylvania avenue occasion ally in a pair of alligator boots, barn-door trouser with suburban patch, and a coat full of puckers and turned back at the wrists. He should be care-ful, too, about his handkerchiefs—more careful, perhaps, than about anything else. So many men to understand much of the peculiar phraseology in the day-book. "An awful lot of bugs still. Let Moses try what the following solution would do to rid us of them." In day-books extending tomers are offended if they refuse to furnish them with soda and cigars, as well as drugs, and they threaten to go elsewhere. Next to the drug stores the cigar stores are most generally open on Sunday. It is quite common to find a cigar store closed for a portion, and in a few cases for the entire day, but as a rule they remain open. Some ice-cream saloons are kept open, but they are very few. The drinking saloons are compelled by law to be have excited distrust or confirmed suspicion by unluckily displaying a neat white cambric in-stead of the vernacular bandans. These may ap-pear to be small things, but they have destiny in them, and General Arthur cannot safely disregard them if he weuld make himself popular and his administration strong and prosperous. The neadministration strong and prosperous. The es-thetics must be frustrated, or there will be trouble. WE SPAR PARTICULARLY from the point of view of the boundless-bosomed

phone. Then there are columns, on the left side of which are the letters L. B., N. B., D. B., E., which mean a little better, no better, deuced bad, encouraging. There is no knowing how long Edison might have valuely sought for the material that he wanted for a carbon button had hot a happy accident enabled him to discover the materials for which for thirteen months he had had a daily hunt. One night he went into an office where a kerosene lamp was going out for an once where a kerosenic name was going on for want of fuel. The glass chimney was coaled over in the inside with lampblack. "Can it be kerosene soot," thought Edison, "that will answer my pur-pose?" On the spot he took off the lamp chimney, and went home to experimentalize on the black in-side coating, which he scraped off, beginning a the bottom. The letters "V. R." appear on the record—a very encouraging result had been arrived at. But there were yet difficulties. The inventor scraped higher up. The soot was inventor scraped higher up. The scot was of a better quality. The more he advanced in the same direction the nearer he got to what he wanted. At last, quite at the top of the chimney, the lampblack was of a perfect quality, Eureka! The record of the search after a material which would make a satisfactory carbon horseshoe for the incandescent lamp is one of long fallure with a splendid ending. Edison's courage never flagged. He "ought," he felt, to succeed, and on he went. One perceives that he has the same faith in the realizability of his "notions" that a hound has in his seent. When a notion presents itself to his mind, he becomes keen in the pursuit of the means

kinds of rags and textiles steeped in chemical se of grapes ; of cornstalks, prepared in many different ways. He was getting "hot" when he thought of the stalk of Indian corn; but it was not quite the thing he looked for. Bamboo, it occurred to him, was a giant of the grass family, and so he resolved to give it a trial. An expensive cane was sacrificed to science. The secret which nature had been keepng to herself was out, V. G. stood against the words 'Manilla Bamboo," But perfection was simed Edison do? He gave one of his trusty assistants, whom he had taken in as a boy, \$25,000 and sent him to China a short time after he had carbonized the walking-stick. "What are you sending Tom over there for with all that money in his pocket?" a friend asked. Edison had remarked that there was

which led him to discard Bristol-board and tex-

the incandescent lamps exhibited in the Palais

INDIAN POTTERY.

the Crase for Ceramics-Relies of Ameri

can Red Men.

To be "up in ceramics" is esteemed of

great importance at the present time. Persons talk as glibly about Majolics, Dresden, Delft,

Sevres, Satsums, and other wares as though the were as familiar with them as with their A B C's

an antique dish or a quaint pitcher will set them wild, and the mania for collecting and hearding these rare bits of china seems to be wide-spread

Cabinets in which to store and display they

treasures have become a necessary article of furni ture in every house. Hundreds of dollars are fre

uently spent in gratifying this asthetic taste

One lady not a thousand miles from this city has carried this ceramic craze so far as to have

collected from three to five hundred teapots, which

he values at \$5,000. She has teapots large and tea

pots small, teapots pretty and teapots ugly-blue, white, yellow, cream, black, red-some very

plainly decorated and some very gay, some very fantastic in form and some very simple, and all as

precious to her acher right hand, and which she

is a very broad and very interesting one, and ;t

the inquiring student there opens up so many questions bearing upon it he becomes astonished at the curious facts brought to his notice and feels at

every step the force of that old saying, "The more we know, the more we know we do not know." Especially is this true when one attempts the study

of ancient Indian pottery, some of it the handiwork of prehistoric races, and often the only evi-dence that they once inhabited certain localities. Each new discovery made is another link added

to the chain connecting the present with the past. The Smithsonian Institution has had for many years a large collection of Indian pottery, and

now in the new Museum Building there are being arranged and catalogued the recent discov-eries made in the Southwest by the several

surveying parties of the United States. When completed it will be exceedingly interesting.

Our Foreign Guests.

Another Kingly Visit.

Pauls, Nov. 2.—The newspapers here publish a tel-egram from Vicuus stating that the King and Queen of Spain will visit Vicuus in January.

Boston, Nov. 3 .- The French visitors left for New York this evening. The Germans arrived this aftermen and are being entertained.

claims cannot be duplicated in this country.
THE WHOLE SUBJECT OF POTTERY

What Secretary Blaine Says. The published report that the United States Government had directed General Hurlburt to continue to recognize the government of Presi-dent Calderon as the legitimate Government of Peru was shown to Secretary Blaine yesterday, and in reply to the question if it were true he said: "There is nothing in the affairs of Peru said: omething peculiar in Chinese wood which lent itabout which the Department cares to speak.' self to carving. It must therefore be of even, home A Hot Springs Tragedy. geneous grain. Now, homogeneity was what he wanted for his horse-shoe. It did not do to have par icles here which would let the electrical current run on fast, and others there which would resist no stoutly. It was this want of homogeneity

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 3.—A special from Hot Springs says: "About four p. m. Colonel G. M. Murrhy, a leading attorney here, shot and mor-tally wounded George Sadler. Murphy was one of the principal attorneys in the prosecution of Sadler at his recent trial for the murder of Dr. Lyon in Deles, prepared in chemical solutions. So Tom was at his recent trial for the murder of Dr. Lyon in De-cember last, which is said to have aroused in him a great antipathy toward Murphy. To-day it was re-ported to Murphy that Sadler avoved that he would live to kill him, whereupon Murphy hunted for Sad-ler, and found him at the city hall. The physicians Industrie is made of bamboo sent by him from Canton to Menlo Park.—London Daily News. say that he cannot live, and that he is now (at nine o'clock) dying. Badler, in his dying statement, de-clared that he did not threaten Murphy's life."

warning him in time. It will not do to sueer at the notion we are urging, either.

Tenfelsdrockh calls "habilitary endeavors." His costume should be fashioned after a plan that will invite ready confidence and avoid

giving offense to that fixed and wholesome pub-lic sentiment which associates greatness with cheap and awkward raiment—and above all, it

should conceal the elegant contour of those model limbs, and so modify the effect of those pro-nounced and attractive shoulders that the ladies

will no longer "so like to look upon" them .-

Punishing Savages. Partishing Savages.

San Prancisco, Nov. 3.—A disputch from Sydney, N.S. W., of October 6, says the British corvette Wolverine visited the island of New Gnines, in August, landed a force and punished the inhabitants of the village of Kalo, for nurdering mission teachers After a short fight, the head chief was killed and the natives yielded. The chief's house was destroyed

Can't Be Identified. MILWAUKER, Nov. 2.—A special to the Republican from Menomine says that all the persons who knew the desperado Lon Williams, and who have been admitted to see William Kuline, who was taken from this city to Menomine yesterlay, say that they cannot identify the prisoner as Lon Williams.

Navigation Re-Opened.

CABLE CATCHES.

M. Gambetta holds interviews daily with political personages, with the view of having a cabinet ready offer the termination of the debate on Tunis, a week wares.

hence.

The McCalmonts, of London, have addressed a circular to the shareholders of the Reading Railroad for
the purpose of defeating the election of Mr. Gowan to
the presidency of the road.

A semi-official telegram from Constantinople says
that the ambassadors have been informed that in
consequence of tranquility in Tripoli it is intended to
control over of the troops and to successed the sex-

reall part of the troops and to supersede the gov The Central News, of London, states that it is contemplated to summon Parliament to meet for the dis-patch of business on January 19, to give additional time to discuss rules of procedure anothe parliament

ary oath difficulty. Chamber of Deputics, was yesterday elected president of the Chamber by a vote of 347, against 32 for the Dake of Hasaccia, Legitimist, and 15 for M. Johbois, Bongharitst. The Chamber elected M.M. Philippotesus, Deves, Lepere, and Spaller, all Republicans, Vesseumenham.

TREASURER GILFILLAN yesterday submitted his TREASTREE GILFILLAN YERICHAN SUMMING AS annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury. The report is quite lengthy, and is devoted to details of the business of the Treasurer's office during the fiscal year unded June is last. It is accompanied by tables showing the movement of gold and allver, and all the other mosparty transactions of the Government. No recommendations of any importance are made. Frost in Texas.

Galveston, Nov. 3.—A special to the News from plants, Texas, reports a heavy frost last night which killed the top-crop cotton.

THE STAR ROUTES.

WILSON'S POWERFUL ARGUMENT.

The Right of the Government to Proceed Against Any Person Without Indictment by the Grand Jury Denied-Scenes in Court Yesterday.

The announcement that the argument

in the star-route cases would begin in the Crimi-nal Court yesterday served to attract a crowd which fully an hour before the court convened occupied every available scat in the room. Every occupied every available seat in the ruom. Every class was represented—merchants, doctors, and mechanics, but the colored people did not turn out very strong. A delegation of sbort-hand reporters was early on the ground, and the long table generally devoted to the use of the members of the bar was quickly covered with legal-cap paper and inkstands. The dock allotted to prisoners was also filled with speciators, and the seats of the petit jurors were pre-empted by a number of enterprising spectators desirous a number of enterprising spectators desirons of witnessing all that transpired and obtaining a good view of the counsel on both sides. They were not allowed to occupy the seats long, however, for the members of the jury were unusually prompt in their attendance, and the balliffs were compelled to dislodge the intruders. There was remaiderable configure before the court met, as the civilization playing out. He feels safest and best humored when assured that, whatever else may happen, the President is not going to stand in with Prench, and Turner, of the defendants, were seated on the right of and behind their counsel, but Mr. S. P. Brown did not arrive till the argument of Mr. Jeremiah Wilson was pretty well advanced. we think, for General Arthur to flank the mathetica by setting affoat a story that he is known to prefer the circus to the opera, and often shocks visiting statesmen by repeating the clown's jokes and statesmen by repeating the clown's jokes and showing how the elephant stands on his head. He showing how the elephant stands on his head. He were seated a venerable, looking gentleman wearing a wide brimmed white beaver hat, dark suit and white ruffles at the wrists, came slowly down the statement of the court-room. the sisle and considerable speculation was indulged in as to who the stranger was. It was quickly whispered among the throng that the new arrival was Mr. B. H. Browster, one of the special attorneys for the Government. Close behind him came Colonel William A. Cook and Mr. George Bliss, the other counsel for the prosecution. The trio were assigned seats at the desk of District Attorney Corkbill, and after removing their hats and overcoats they sent a messenger into the law library for a supply of the calf-bound volumes usually patronized by the legal fraternity. Both sides took an active part in these proceedings, and when the last book had been deposited on the tables the stock of legal lore made many a young barrister present turn green with and practical West. Our interest in polities out this way is such as to warrant us in protesting warmly against the idea of a President with aswarmly against the idea of a President with astable the decidencies or entanglements. When our footsore and sunburnt pilgrims reach Washington we do not want the door of the White House slammed in their faces because they happen to have the soil on their garments and in their the soil on their garments and in their the soil on t for a chat, and put their feet on the table, and spit on the stove, and make themselves at home. It does not matter to us that General Arthur "bears the stamp of a polite capital." We elected him, we help to pay his wages, and we don't want any foolishness. It is simplicity that we are after—and our share of the offices. We mean business. Chandler covered the rear. Justice Cox, after granting the request of the District Attorney for the disposition of some petty case, said: "Let us proceed with the other case." Before any reply NO PURPLE AND FINE LINEN FOR US, but homespun and hand-me-down. A President who puts on style must not expect to win our apgraceed with the other case. Beard any repy came from either side Mr. Leigh Robinson, one of Guiteau's counsel, addressed the court in reference to another postponement of his client's case, and it was half-past ten o'clock when he concluded his argument. He had scarcely resumed his seat be-fore Mr. Wilson, who had been engaged in arrang-ing beard for reference and revising some conproval, and without our approval he might as well resign. It is to be hoped that General Arthur will give this matter early and serious consideration. so far he has won deserved applause on all hands. So far he has won deserved appliance on all hands, and we trust we shall have no different story to tell of him. But he must be careful about his clothes, and he must somehow put a stop to this chatter about his legs and shoulders, and his small, sweet courtesies. The smithettes are nice people, no doubt, but they may easily become embarrassing in polities. We would save the President from them by reserving him to them. It will not do to succert. ing books for reference and revising some copy, arose and began the argument for the defendants.

Judge Wilson said:
Argument of Hon. J. M. Wilson. If Your Honor please, I presume it is necessary that I should occupy any time in stating the status of the present question upon the record of the court. It is sufficient to say that on the 29th of September a paper, of which this (the THERE IS MORE IN CLOTHES

than most of us dream. Carlyle says they are a sort of architecture of character; and Emerson parties, and a request was made to allow that parties, and a request was minformation, and parties, and a request was minformation, and per to go upon the record as an information, and certain reasons were given why at that time it should be permitted to be filed. Not having been present in court at the time that occurred. I have no means of knowing what transpired, other than what has become common runner through the newspapers; but the paper having been filed. stinct of the average voter seizes this doctrine without knowing it, and promptly makes applica-tion of it. Therefore it becomes our President to be cautious, not only with his mouth, but in what

AND WARRANTS OF ARRIST
to rescribe the South to the Court by which the
paper was permitted to be filed, and to strike that
paper was permitted to be filed, and to strike that
paper from the records of the Court. In support
of that motion we filed an stidavit, signed and
sworn to by three of these defendants. Mr. Brady,
Mr. French, and Mr. Turner. Now, I understand
from all that has happened heretofore, that we are
here before the Court just as we would have been if
rule had been taken against us to show cause why
this information should not be permitted to be
filed. In other words, I understand that we are
now before Your Honor in the same position that
we would have been in if, when these parties
came before this Court and offered this paper to be
filed, we had been present and were offering then
objections to its filling. We are making those objections now for then. If Your Honor please, there
can be no authority found in any statute for filing
this paper. AND WARRANTS OF ARREST

on the other side, when they come to argue this case, to point Your Honor to any statute which authorizes this proceeding, and I now assert, and I challenge contradiction upon that point, that if this paper can be filed at all it must be filed because it is a common law proceeding which has come down to us from our English ancestors. Now, if Your Honor please, the proposition to ignore the grand jury in a case so grave as this, and to proceed to arrest and tryon an information, must have been a very great surprise to Your Honor, as it was, and continues to be, to the entire profession outside of the circle of learned attorneys who appear here on behalf of the Government. While the I CHALLENGE THE LEARNED COUNSEL

side of the circle of learned atterneys who appear here on behalf of the Government. While the PROCEEDING BY INFORMATION is, we are told, as old as the common law, and dates from a period whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, the law books tell us that it was always regarded as a most extraordinary nemedy, so extraordinary that the courts always, excepting in the days of that monument of nipusities, wrong and oppression, the Court of Star Chamber, regarded and treated it with disfavor. While it was a recognized legal instrument, it was known as the representative of arbitrary irresponsible power, a weapon of offense in the hands of the monarch against the people. It was an invention at a period in the history of England when the will of the monarch was everything and the rights and liberties of the people nothing.

The was a Device by which stood as a shield to the citizen against unjust accusations, it would be needless for me in this presence to recount the outrages and the cruelites that were perpetrated by this means and under this name. It is enough to say that it was olious in the land of its origin. The formation of the Government under which we live was a new departure. A vast idea grand in itself and now to the world lay at the bottom of it. It was the idea that the people should be protected in their God-given rights of life and liberty; that no man's person or property should be subject to arbitrary power;

arbitrary power;
THAT WAS THE RED BLOOD,
the very life and the very soul of our Government,
One-man power is only saughtoned here as an offense, an execrated thing of the past, whose
shadow even is forbidden to be east upon this land.
We might well expect, therefore, that this old impleament of the Grown would not be found in this
new order of things, and it surprises no one to
know that for eighty years of national life not a
single instance can be found of an attempt to resort to it as a means of prosecution for a grave
crime. During that period of eighty years not a
prosecution by information has been heard of except in cases of minor offenses, violations of revenue
laws, where that form of proceeding has been expressly authorized by statute.

THIS DISTRICT WAS CEDED

pressly authorised by statute.

THIS DISTRICT WAS CEDED

to the United States by the State of Maryland in
180), and by act of Congress the have and usages
of Maryland prior to that date were made the laws
of the District, except when otherwise provided
by Congress. That was eighty years ago, and
during that eighty years not a single case is to be
found in which a presecution by information was
attempted, except for very minor offences inPolice Courts, by express authority of the stand

prior to the date of the cession, under the usages of the State of Maryland (which usages orange down to this District), not an analysis to be found of such a proceeding as that. It is to be found of such a proceeding as that. It is uppear, a proceeding such as we are now called upon to answer has been wholly unknown for more than a century and a half, and I challenge my learned friends on the other side to show me where any such proceeding has been had in this jurisdiction within that time. I call their attention, and

CALL YOUR HONOR'S ATTENTION, to the case of Taylor vs. Thompson (5 Peters, 768), as showing that the right to proceed in this case by information, if it ever existed in Maryanid, has

[Continued on Second Pope.]